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REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA. *Tenth Annual Report: 1888-89. With Appendices on the recent progress of archæology* by ALFRED EMERSON, HENRY W. HAYNES, and AD. F. BANDELIER. 8vo, pp. 108. Cambridge, 1889; John Wilson and Son.

While the Institute had considerably increased its membership during 1888-89 and the separate societies into which it is divided had shown unusual activity, there was not very much material for a report, owing to delay in the publications of Messrs. Clarke and Bandelier and the fact that the Institute is at present reserving its funds for some future excavations. The salient feature of the report is the first paper in the appendix on *Recent Progress in Classical Archæology*, by Alfred Emerson, Professor of Greek in Lake Forest University. It covers the last ten years, beginning with Olympia and closing with the Athenian akropolis. It is only when all the facts are thus grouped by a skilled and familiar hand that their collective importance can be grasped. Pergamon, Myrina, Assos, the exploration of Asia Minor, Cyprus and Crete, and the unexpected Greek finds in Egypt, are all taken up in turn. The share in carrying on and illustrating all this work taken by the German, French, Italian, English, and American Schools and Academies and archæological reviews, is set forth. The picture is an interesting one. The climax is reached on Greek soil in the excavations of Epidauros, Eleusis, Mykenai, Delos and Athens. A more concise account of corresponding work in American archæology is given by Professor Henry W. Haynes. It is largely devoted to an enumeration of the works that have been published during the past few years: the work of Messrs. Bandelier, Putnam, Powell and his associates in the Bureau of Ethnology, especially Professor Cyrus Thomas. Mr. A. F. Bandelier then contributes a short account of archæological work in Arizona and New Mexico during 1888-89.—A. L. F., JR.

WILLIAM H. GOODYEAR. *A History of Art for classes, art-students, and tourists in Europe.* Second Edition, 1889. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago.

This brief history is intended to be an elementary guide to the subject. If brevity were always the soul of wit, it should be rated very high. Of its 352 pages more than half are occupied by illustrations; in the remaining hundred and fifty odd pages of text a cursory glance is taken at the

architecture, sculpture, and painting, of all countries from Egypt to modern times. The sketch is tolerably accurate and well suited to students in schools, academies, and perhaps colleges. The division of the text into numerous sections with headings makes it easy of consultation. Many of the illustrations are fairly good, although the brilliant red and brown tints in which they are often printed are repulsive. Where so little space was at his disposal, the writer should have confined himself to a clear and systematic exposition of his subject. He seems to fail in ability to analyze styles and state condensely, to cast away the superfluous and hold on to the essential. We have historical and social *excursus* and disquisitions on side issues. There is not a sufficient enumeration of special works to illustrate general remarks, or specification of differences of styles, or explanation of historic development. The use of the word "Byzantine" to include all Early-Christian art is an inaccurate and misleading innovation, made all the more confusing, because, forgetful of his innovation, he uses the term at times, in the usual acceptance, to designate the art of the Byzantine Empire.—A. L. F., JR.

LECOY DE LA MARCHE. *Les Sceaux*. 8vo, pp. 320. Paris, 1889; Quantin.

This volume is a very creditable addition to the *Bibliothèque de l'enseignement des Beaux-Arts*. From his connection with the historical section of the *Archives nationales de France*, M. de la Marche has had abundant opportunity to acquaint himself with the richest collection of historical seals, and he has improved his opportunity so as to present to us in this little volume a thoroughly comprehensive and interesting account of the history of seals from the earliest Egyptian and Babylonian engraved stones to the decadence of the art in modern times. Several of the chapters of the volume are descriptive and historical in character, and, with the aid of process reproductions, bring to our notice a series of seals of sovereigns, then of knights, then of civil officials, and finally of ecclesiastics. Other chapters are designed to inform us in regard to the character of the art and treat of the various kinds of matrices and impressions, of the inscriptions on seals, and of the laws which have regulated their use. By no means the least valuable is the chapter on collections of seals, which indicates the ease with which collections may be formed of fac-similes and photographic reproductions. By this means sigillography ceases to be of interest merely to the antiquarian and amateur, and becomes an important and fruitful branch of archæology.—A. M.